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opposite to the facts, and to what was intended. It is easily corrected by the omission either of the word "not," or of the word "united." Mr. Blair was not senator from Maryland (p. 245) but from Missouri, and Mr. Thurman of Ohio never vice-president of the United States (p. 251). He was merely democratic candidate for that office in 1888. The most serious lapse in diction is on page 255, where we read that "the significant thing in his speech was what was the virtual statement that the first eight amendments were made applicable to the States by the fourteenth amendment."

W. STARR MYERS.

The American Executive and Executive Methods. By JOHN H. FINLEY and JOHN F. SANDERSON. (New York: The Century Company. 1908. Pp. 352.)

This volume, the last of the excellent American State Series, maintains in general the high standard of scholarship and clearness of expression that characterize the preceding volumes. As stated in a brief prefatory note, it was completed by President Finley with the coöperation of Mr. Sanderson. Their respective contributions, however, are not indicated, although the lawyer's method and point of view, evident in many ways, may show Mr. Sanderson's influence.

The general plan of treatment is as follows. Three brief chapters sketch the historical organization of executive power in the United States. In the first, the colonial governor is considered, and emphasis laid on the limitations placed on his authority. The second deals with State executives under the confederation, showing the attempts at separation of departments and the close connection between the powers of the new executives and those of the provincial governors, the suspensive veto being the most important new feature. Chapter iii deals with the method of choosing executive officials, contrasting the unified system of the federal government, where subordinates are controlled by a single head, with the distributed system of the States, where power of selection has been divided among the chief executive, the legislature and popular suffrage. From these historical chapters it is shown that the American executive derives its organization and powers from colonial precedents and that modifications have been, in the main, toward increasing executive authority and replacing legislative control by popular election.

Chapters on the relations of executive to judiciary and legislature indicate their separation in theory and their close connection in actual

practice, each exercising powers which on strict analysis are shared by the others. This is further emphasized by separate chapters on the executive powers of veto and of pardon. The treatment of executive power of appointment and removal contains a mass of information, based largely on judicial decisions. Its condensation, arrangement and legal phraseology leave, however, a somewhat chaotic impression. A brief statement of the "administrative functions" of the executive, in "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed," is followed by a chapter on the authority of the executive to use force. The large powers of executives as commanders-in-chief of military and naval forces, especially in time of disturbance, and the American principle of subordinating military to civil authority are clearly brought out.

Chapters on the relations of State executives with one another and with the federal executive open up such questions as interstate extradition of fugitives from justice, controversies between two or more States, and the general relations of the States to the union. Particular attention is given to the concurrent State and federal jurisdiction over the militia and to the possibility of dispute as to the advisability of using federal troops to quell disturbances within a State. The treatment of State boards and commissions consists mainly of an enumeration of their different types with a brief statement of functions. Their part in actual government is not satisfactorily discussed. Four suggestive pages, entitled Executive Initiative in Legislation, referring, however, to State executives alone, show that the veto is no longer the only test of a governor's power, but that his policies, especially when supported by public opinion, exercise considerable influence, even against a hostile legislature.

Almost half the volume is given up to the organization and functions of the federal executive. The president's powers are satisfactorily stated, and the wide variations in the relations of executive to legislature possible under the constitution are indicated. The historical development of the cabinet, showing its relation to the president and to congress is fair, although the disadvantages, actual and potential, of the present system might be more strongly stated. A chapter on the civil service is especially valuable in showing the actual control which congress and the courts exert over administrative officials. The large war powers of the president and his authority in foreign relations, together with the attitude of senate and house to treaties occupy two chapters. In conclusion are discussed the machinery and detail of the various executive departments and the functions of commissions and boards which in

many cases exercise powers both executive and judicial. The appendix contains a brief outline of the method of choosing presidential electors, the development of nominations and the counting of electoral votes.

While limitations necessitated by the size of the volume prevent detailed consideration of numerous important topics, the proportion in general is good and the method suggestive. It is, however, the legal organization and functions of the executive, rather than the actual working out of the system in practice that the authors have usually in mind. To one not familiar with American Administration in its every day working, the book may seem fragmentary and disconnected, a mass of information without fundamental unity. As one of a series, each of which supplements the others, aiming to describe "comprehensively the manner in which the Governmental agencies of the American State are organized and administered" this volume has considerable value.

RAYMOND G. GETTELL.

The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738. By EDWIN P. TANNER, PH.D. (New York: Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Volume xxx. 1908. Pp. xvi, 712.)

The above work is a study of the political institutions of New Jersey during the period of executive union with New York. It is accurate and well written, and is a monument to the untiring patience and energy of its author, who has based his narrative on a close and exhaustive study of original sources.

Dr. Tanner followed the line of least resistance in his method of handling the material, for after several introductory chapters narrating the history of the colony from the grant to Berkeley and Cartaret (1664) to the transformation into a royal province (1702), he takes up separately its different institutions, i. e., the executive, legislature, judiciary, finance, militia, etc., and traces the growth and development of each one down to the final executive separation from New York in 1738. This causes a repetition of the same events, which are discussed time after time from a very slightly differing point of view. If the author had organized his material once and for all into a clear synthetic study of each event narrated, the seven hundred odd pages of the monograph could easily have been reduced by at least one-third, and the reader's time and attention have been correspondingly relieved.

To the student of political science, the main interest of the work will lie in the fact that this small primitive colony offers striking examples